

Briefly charted . . .

Article reprinted

Dr. L. K. Larimore, professor of business administration at Missouri Southern, will have an article published in a forthcoming book. The article, entitled, "Break-Even Analysis for Mental and Nonprofit Accounting," will be included in "Readings in Governmental and Nonprofit Accounting," published by Wadsworth publishing company.

Edited by Dr. R. J. Vargo of the University of Texas at Arlington, the book will be used as a supplementary textbook in governmental accounting courses in colleges and universities.

Dr. Larimore's article first appeared in the September, 1974, issue of "Management Accounting," published by the National Association of Accountants.

Two teach seminar

Transpersonal psychology, a seminar in the emerging field of psychology and education, will be offered this summer at Missouri Southern, co-taught by Dr. Charles Niess and Allan Combs. The seminar will focus on higher order human potentials and techniques for individual development toward them. Such potentials include extended modes of awareness, as well as increased centering in the here and now.

Lectures will be given on each of a variety of topics and at least half of the class time will be given over to informal workshop sessions. Topics include relaxation training, meditation, bio-feedback, and the importance of the mind-body relationship (health, diet, exercise including some work with martial art exercises and hatha yoga), and the role of attitude in disease.

Also, personal growth and creativity will be explored through dreams and guided or dynamic fantasy. Topics will be explored from the perspectives of both personal development, and applications in educational settings.

The seminar is offered for three hours credit in either psychology or education course number 498, and will meet from 1:30 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays. There is a limit of 20 in the class, but it is not filled at this time.

Bollinger wins award

Selected for the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award is Susan Elaine Bollinger, a senior at Missouri Southern. This award is given annually to the outstanding graduating business administration student.

Bollinger will be presented with a medallion at the Honors Convocation on May 3. She will also receive a year's subscription to "The Wall Street Journal."

Last year, Bollinger was the organizer and president of Omicron Delta Epsilon, an honor society in economics at Missouri Southern. She is also active in charity organizations.

This May, Bollinger plans to graduate with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting. She is married to John Bollinger, Senior Sales Representative for Xerox Corporation.

Yearbooks available

Time is fast running out for those wanting a copy of Crossroads, the annual yearbook of Southern, according to Gwen Hunt, yearbook adviser. Persons wishing to purchase a book or those who have already paid and wish to pick their copy up may do so until 2 p.m. today in room 104 of the College Union.

The office will also be open on Monday from 11 a.m. to 1 in the afternoon to sell or distribute the yearbook. Monday is not an official purchasing day, however, and yearbooks of dwindling quantity will be sold on a "first come, first served basis," according to Mrs. Hunt. Out of the 800 copies ordered from the Intercollegiate Press now fewer than one hundred are available for those who have not prepaid.

Copies of last year's Crossroads are also available and photographs not used in the yearbook this year will be on sale for 10 cents per photo.

Anyone interested in work on next year's Crossroads should contact Gwen Hunt, yearbook adviser, in room 201 of Hearnes Hall.

Smith publishes

Dr. Robert E. Smith, head of the department of social sciences, has published an article in the current issue of "The Pacific Historian, a Quarterly of Western History and Ideas."

Smith's article, entitled "Thomas Moseley Jr. and the Last Years of the Wyandot Subagency," traces Wyandot Indian history from 1849 to 1853.

Moseley lived part of his life in Sarcosie and is buried in a cemetery there.

Dr. Smith has written numerous reviews and articles about history for publications throughout the country.

He and her 10-year old daughter, Betsy, live in Joplin.

Curb receives grant

Rosemary Curb, assistant professor of English, has received a summer seminar award from the National Endowment for the Humanities in "Avant-garde theatre in the United States and Europe" and will study at New York University.

NEH seminar awards offer college teachers at undergraduate colleges the opportunity to work at larger institutions which have libraries suitable for advanced research. Each seminar is limited to 12 participants.

In addition, participants may pursue individual studies in areas of special interest. Curb, who teaches 20th Century Drama, plans to continue her four year study of recent African-American drama and to begin research in Feminist Theater.

Curb received her BA from Rosary College, and her MA at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. She was admitted to Phi Kappa Theta there. She will receive her Ph.D. on May 14 in Fayetteville.

Curb and her 10-year old daughter, Betsy, live in Joplin.

In children's books

Speakout explores stereotypes

Students, housewives, professionals and even a few men attended a "Speakout" held last week in Joplin in conjunction with International Women's Year.

Workshops in the areas of education-identity, employment, Joplin services and single women were held.

ROSEMARY CURB, a member of the English faculty here, opened the session stating, "All we have to do is look around this male-dominated society to see that women are discriminated against."

Curb went on to say that it is the women, as well as the men, who perpetuate a male society, since the oppressed class develops characteristics of behavior that continue the condition.

Persons attending the conference received literature concerning everything from employment and job opportunities to health care.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR groups was the one on education-identity, which featured a slide show, "Dick and Jane as victims."

A study of children's books was the basis for the slide presentation and the results of the study indicate that books perpetuate the idea that it's better to be male.

Girls in the books studied are generally more concerned with how they will look, while boys are concerned with what they will be.

GIRLS ARE PORTRAYED as vain tattletales who give up easily and need to be protected. Boys are shown as imaginative and active. Surprisingly, tenderness (often considered a female trait) was often displayed by males, but seldom by females in the stories.

This attitude is also shown in the way mothers and fathers are depicted in the books. Mothers are usually shown cleaning and serving the needs of the families. Fathers are shown playing with the children and bringing them gifts. When relaxing, father reads — while mother sews.

One mother is shown in terror of a mouse — in a cage. Only one story showed a mother working — in a school cafeteria.

In another book, the child of a working mother is a bully and the implication is that the reason for his behavior is his mother's absence.

SINCE 1972, HOWEVER, efforts have been made to work with publishers to correct the sexual bias in the books, and some progress has been made.

Girls are shown building, winning and playing with boys. Boys are now able to cry and women are shown in a wide variety of jobs.

The discussion following the film was dominated by teachers from the area.

ONE NOTED THAT BOOKS were purchased on the "whims" of administrators. And students noted that even when books contained chapters on women, teachers often skipped over them.

One instructor omitted discussing Susan B. Anthony in a history course, saying they didn't have enough time.

In a 18-week course on the Civil War at a local high school, only one day was spent discussing Harriet Tubman. And in Joplin there are no required courses devoting significant time to the accomplishments of women.

High school students noted that students who didn't plan to go to college were victims of stereotyping. Women are usually sent to bookkeeping and typing, while the men go to Franklin Tech.

SOME COMPLAINED that even though Title IX was supposed to help solve these problems, most students didn't know the options open to them.

Some suggestions to alleviate the situations were having prospective teachers take a course on stereotyping and working for government subsidies or legislative backing for approved textbooks.

Any interested woman may attend a state meeting, to be held June 3, 4, and 5 at Washington University at St. Louis. Preparations will be made for the national conference to be held later this year in Houston.



the chart

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state college

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For job seeker

No hope for employment? Job advisers say otherwise!

BY ROSE SPERANDIO
Managing Editor

For most students, landing a job depends on good planning and a lot of luck. The keys to success in the job market are in learning as much as possible about a prospective employer and in being at the right place at the right time.

Sometimes a student's best hope for employment is to rely on the contacts of friends or relatives. As the saying goes, "It's not what you know, but who you know, that counts!" It's a good idea just to ask people if they know of any job openings or of people who could help in your job hunt.

MANY WORKERS HAVE ALSO found jobs through the help-wanted section of the local newspaper. Positions in sales, management, service, and secretarial and clerical work are most often found advertised there. However, don't look for only a specific title or position. Sometimes a job can be listed under several different names. For example, a sales job could be listed under "customer relations person" or "management trainee."

Good want ads will contain enough information to help a student decide whether he has the qualifications for a certain job and whether to apply for it. Usually it will give the nature of the work, the name of business and its location, wage or salary, and qualifications needed, such as education, experience, or special skills.

UNFORTUNATELY, NOT MANY ADS are that helpful, and with the high unemployment rate, even the least informative ads attract a great number of applicants. If the nature of the job

is clear and the qualifications aren't too strict, apply for it. The worst that can happen is to be turned down. Often, an employer will have another opening that is unadvertised, an opening which may be better than the one that was applied for.

Above all, in answering an ad, move fast! A prompt reply may provide an edge over other applicants. Also, many jobs are filled quickly, sometimes even the first day on which they are advertised.

When answering an ad, remember that the reply has to compete with all other applications received. The letter of application and resume should be neat and concise—and they should be typed, if at all possible. Make them stand out. Along with the information called for in the ad, include specific information to show the strength of qualifications and interest in the job. If the ad asks for the salary required, it would be better to give the salary of previous jobs and note that the subject is open for discussion.

IF A REPLY is not received within a few weeks after answering the ad, send another letter reminding the employer of your continued interest in the job and include supporting material that was not included in your application. Sometimes a continued show of interest can be the extra influence needed to win the job.

However, don't expect to do all job hunting sitting down. With high unemployment, some employers don't even have to advertise to fill a position. Also, few government jobs are advertised, and some jobs rarely appear or are advertised for only a short period of time.

Other methods of job hunting should be used along with want

ads and the contacts of friends and relatives. First, check with the state employment agency and other offices which provide their services at no cost to either employer or employee. The Missouri Division of Employment Security's Job Service office in Joplin operates "job bank" of openings and applicants for jobs. It also provides job guidance and occupational testing services. Also, employers with federal contacts are required to list job openings with the state employment service.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES should be checked out carefully before enlisting their services. Friends, business associates, and employers can give valuable advice on the reputation of area agencies. Also, the Better Business Bureau may have information which can be of help.

In most cases, there is no charge to the applicant if a job arranged by an employment agency does not work out. However, it is always wise to find out in advance what fees are involved.

Some employment agencies deal only with specific types of jobs, such as secretarial and clerical positions. Professional organizations can also provide advice to job seekers. These often provide counseling services for students at no charge.

Civil service commissions also provide information on local and state government jobs. They can give out application forms; information on testing procedures, and location of area offices where tests are given.

Above all, a good plan is a student's best asset in the job hunt. A variety of services are available which can help the job seeker beat the high odds of unemployment. It only remains to take advantage of them.

Summer jobs easier to come by

Graduates and students seeking summer jobs have a slightly better chance for success this year over previous years. According to a poll by the College Placement Council; there is a 16 percent increase in planned hiring by private employers this year.

However, employers are looking for older, more experienced workers, and the outlook for many students is still gloomy. The new minimum wage rate, according to leading economists, is keeping many employers from hiring unskilled young people, while some businesses are even encouraging workers to take vacations before or after the summer months to alleviate the need for temporary summer help.

However, according to Ralph Winton, director of placement and alumni affairs at Missouri Southern, the college placement office is able to place most graduates in satisfactory positions within a short time. Every senior is required to register with the placement office before graduation.

"The economy seems to be opening up, and we have a slight increase in available jobs," reported Winton. "However, some of the jobs are in different parts of the country and many students will not accept relocation."

Students who do best in the job hunt are the ones who start looking early, aren't too choosy about the type of work, and are willing to take jobs in a different area of the state or country.

The Placement Office at Missouri Southern also offers career planning services which are designed to assist students in preparing for a career. "We conduct personal interviews to help students who are unsure about a career choice," said Winton. "Since the average college student changes his major field of study at least twice, a student should come to see us before

completing four semesters," he advised.

Placement Services is not designed to provide temporary summer jobs for students, however. Occasionally, employers

will request temporary help during vacations and holiday, and these jobs are posted on the bulletin board in the obby of the placement building.

**URBAN
MANAGEMENT**
Cornish Nev. seeks growth consil. to live in comm. for 6 mo. and outline systems for trans. comm. health, safety. Must see past work. Must build own office. Write Jack Sommers, city mgr. Cornish 957384

**POSITIONS
AVAILABLE**
Environmental consumer commune. Families of not more than two children invited. Need systems designers and communicators. Send your favorite poem or photo. Fe-Fo-Fo-Farm. Box XOB. CSM ON 79078

Some jobs to be more plentiful

Government reports predict that persons in professional, technical, managerial, and clerical positions will find jobs most plentiful during the next decade. However, openings will grow less rapidly in blue-collar fields and service-related industries.

The government forecasts a vast oversupply of elementary and secondary-school teachers in the next 10 years. About 6,000 persons receiving advanced degrees in history each year will be competing for an average of only 1,500 job openings. Mathematicians, lawyers, life scientists, physicists, chemists, and newspaper reporters are expected to outnumber the available jobs.

Journalism schools are turning out nearly 6,000 degree-holders annually—with more clamoring to get in—although only 2,600 newspaper reporting jobs are likely to open up each year.

But the study, conducted by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, projects that too few architects,

geophysicists, and chemists are being trained to fill the jobs that will open by 1985.

Engineers with degrees in mining or petroleum are predicted to be in demand, but in short supply. By 1980, 325,000 engineers will be needed in energy production and related fields, with only about 250,000 engineers available.

The U.S. Labor Department also predicts that over the next 10 years, employers will be seeking hundreds of thousands of accountants, clerical workers, airline flight attendants, nurses, and medical aides. The supply to fill these jobs is expected to be lower than demand. In psychology, production is expected to run 10 times the demand.

Some observers of the study insist that only a generalized education can prevent the cycle of glut and scarcity that plagues the employment market, while others argue it is a case of over-specialization.

In our opinion

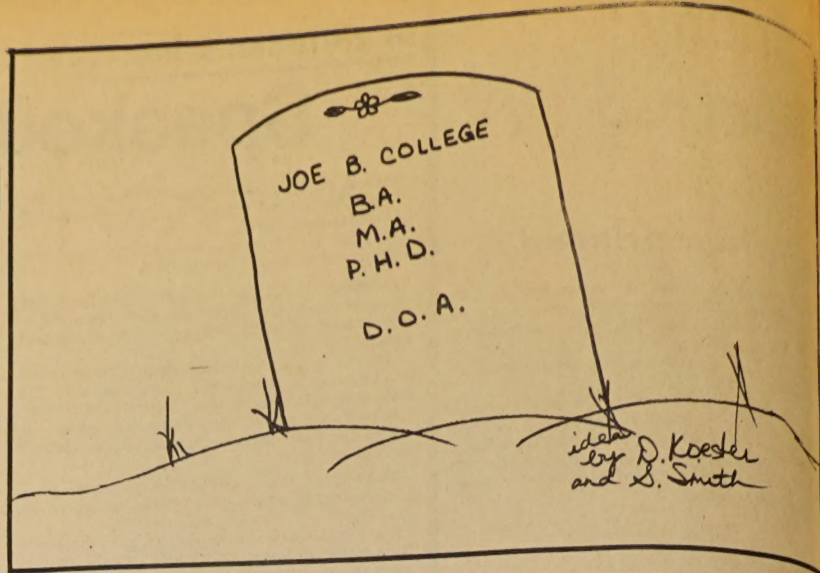
Energy proposal commended

In the several weeks since President Carter announced his energy policy to the people, the Congress and the press the program has come under great scrutiny by all parties involved. Several weeks or months of hearings remain in store before the policy will be firmly acted upon. Some members of Congress, both Democrat and Republican, have leveled criticism at Mr. Carter's proposals, usually lambasting the emphasis put on taxation of citizens rather than development of current energy sources and new sources and the possible threat of a heavy gasoline tax in times when most people are struggling to simply get by.

Yet, despite the defects of the administration's proposed policies, a spotlight is now focused on what might well become the most critical issue of the nineteen-eighties and onward. Some dispute exists about the time sequence but each year our world moves inexorably toward depletion of our

natural resources — oil and coal, although many of the greatest reserves are just beginning to be tapped. In time, however, supplies will run out. In addition the U.S. continually runs the risk of another oil embargo, capable of crippling our nation in a time of war. Carter's energy program, if favorably acted upon, might help our nation and the world get a head start on a potentially desperate situation.

When any official begins speaking of conservation or self-denial, most anyone naturally rebels; after a full century, waste is an inborn reaction. The potentiality of a massive tax on gasoline is frightening because it portends the alteration of our lifestyle, personally and nationally. But slow change, beginning now, is far superior to a sudden trauma in years to come. President Carter, for taking the initiative and risking his own popularity, should be commended for a tough decision.



Student criticizes Senate

The following is a letter to the editor:

To the Editor:

According to Student Senate meeting minutes on Oct. 27, 1976 a suggestion was made to the student senate to build a giant clock on campus. On March 2, 1977 a figure of \$10,000 was given — suggestions made were that the Student Senate and CUB share equally the expenses and that the Student Senate, CUB, & College split the cost 1/3 each. On March 30, 1977 by a vote of 18-3-4 it was resolved that the Student Senate appropriate \$3,500. toward the construction of the tower clock now under consideration. 14-7 ss-48.

As a student, I oppose the spending of Activity funds in this manner. If the student senate wants to build a clock or any other monument, let them have a fund raising project to do so; not spend money allocated to student activities. I see no student activity in the building of a 30 ft. clock. If their money comes so easy and burns a hole in their pockets, like that of a little kid, then treat them as a little kid and

give them less money. As an interested student in the affairs of students on this campus, I feel that a reduced activity fee put into effect would benefit all students who pay an activity fee, which according to the MSSC Catalog, is where the Senate and CUB derive their funds. Why should we be subject to our money being spent on a clock or any other structure, which has only one real purpose is to glorify a certain year or group of students. I really find it strange that no poll was taken among the student body as to whether or not they want a clock.

My idea of Student Activity are dances and concerts. For example, The Head East Concert at a cost of between \$3,000-4,000 was a tremendous success and promoted more activity on campus for student life.

Could you imagine the concert we could have for \$10,000? I personally would rather have my money used to produce a more active college life for the student, after all isn't that what an activity fee is for?

ROBERT D. KELLY

Games that people play . . .

By JIM ELLISON

As the moment of truth approached, the pounding in the man's chest increased, sending waves of throbbing pain to his temples. Sweat rolled from his forehead, as the heat from the spotlight became hotter.

The room was pitch dark, except for the single light the men who surrounded him were poking into his face, and after a while, the glare caused his eyes to water, which formed into small prism-like droplets before his eyes.

WITH THE EXCEPTION of an occasional muffled cough from the audience, whom he knew were watching from the darkened room, it was perfectly quiet.

He knew the time had arrived, because the crowd in the room began to stir, and he imagined, to lean forward in their chairs to get a better view of the ceremony.

Suddenly, from out of the dark recesses of the room, a single bearded giant of a man, wearing a strange hat, approached and laid his arm upon the trembling shoulders of the nervous man. Then, in full view of the audience, who were now letting out sighs, the large man passed the secret sign on to the man, and it was finished.

NO LONGER WOULD the man be an outsider, because he too knew the secret. He had been accepted by his peers, and now, he was one of the same body of men.

Amid a chorus of cries, and backslapping from the audience of men, a bell beckoned them to the bar, where in honor of that most sacred rite, and in good fellowship, they all got comrade-hugging drunk.

Since the beginning of time, man has sought out other men to join together into a common cause. At first, it was for survival, but as man became civilized, he transferred that urge for banding together towards organizing clubs, societies, some secret, and some not so secret.

Ironically, some of them are not too far removed from the games we all played when we were children. Young boys, in an attempt to emulate their father's foolishness, band together into secret clubs. They use secret signs and send off for rings that carry hidden messages, and place signs on garbage doors that read, "no girls allowed."

KIDS ARE QUICK to learn, and as they get older, some find ways to band together into cliques, excluding those, who in their opinion, don't measure up. Unfortunately, these cliques do a lot of harm, all in the name of good clean fun.

When the kids get older, and marry, and have a family of their own, they too discover a burning need to get away from the house, dress in silly looking clothes, or wear funny hats, and race around hotel lobbies on tricycles, place whoopee cushions under chairs, or throw water-filled condoms out of windows.

It's so exciting, that the gals, not to be outdone by the men, have formed their own junior auxiliaries. They usually perform more mundane chores, which is the way the men want it, like having bakeoffs, or raffies, or getting their pictures in the paper as "doers of good."

A FEW YEARS AGO, an acquaintance joined an organization. When I inquired as to why he had joined, he told me, "because dad wanted me to." "Besides," he went on, "it's good business. Tapping my club ring on the desks of prospective clients have opened many doors."

I asked him what he did at the weekly meetings, and he told me he was the keeper of the door. When I asked him if they expected an attack during the meetings, he turned and stomped out. I never have figured out why an organization needs to protect the door.

Clubs that blackball people because of race, social standing, or religious beliefs, may be alright in the minds of millions of adult christian men who belong to them, but to a growing number of people, who recognize the harm these organizations can create, although it all seems like harmless fun, they have become a symbol of something objectionable. What is even worse is that a large number of our politicians belong to a variety of them, and it makes one wonder just where their loyalties lie, because we all know what goes on behind closed doors.

Where you come from is important

By HARVEY COX

(Born and raised in Malvern, Pennsylvania, Harvey Cox graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1951 and later received his PhD from Harvard University. Presently a professor at the Harvard Divinity School, Mr. Cox has authored such nationally prominent books as "The Secular City" and "Feast of Fools".)

I used to be very embarrassed when people asked me where I came from. Actually I was born and spent the first seventeen years of my life in a little town called "Malvern" in Chester County in Southeastern Pennsylvania. It wasn't really much of a town, especially in the 1930's during my boyhood. Only 1,555 people called Malvern home. It had no restaurants, no movies, no drive-in hamburger emporia. The trains rushed through Malvern to stop either in Paoil to the east or in Downingtown to the west. Malvern had an elementary school but we had to ride a bus five miles to Berwyn to go to high school. It was not a prosperous town. At the intersection of its two main streets, King St. and Bridge St., stood the wreckage of an abandoned Hires Rootbeer factory. The town was cursed with a sort of communal inferiority complex, so I grew up being embarrassed when people asked me about where I am from.

I am not so embarrassed anymore. In fact I am writing a book now, which should come out in the spring, which is, in part, about my boyhood in that bypassed little town, because it was a singularly rich and memorable boyhood from a human point of view. Though small, Malvern has a little of everything, or almost everything. We had blacks and whites, Catholics and Protestants, some Italians, Irish, one Jewish family, two Mexican families that I can remember, and every variety of

Christian religious denomination. We had traveling circuses, at least one tent revival per year, caroling at Christmas, one muddy but deliciously cool swimming pond and every summer two solid weeks of the Fire Company Fair. Everyone knew everyone else, literally, and if you saw a stranger on the street it was cause for comment. Most people from Malvern got to Philadelphia, twenty-two miles away, once a year—usually for Christmas shopping.

Of course I had to leave Malvern. I went to sea on a Merchant ship at seventeen in 1946, hauling livestock and relief materials to post-war Europe. I then went away to college, away to graduate school, and eventually moved away to get married and work. Coming from Malvern for years made me feel a little provincial. When asked the inevitable question I would lower my eyes and mumble something about "near Paoil" or "suburban Philadelphia" (which wasn't really true) or "near Valley Forge." But recently I have been happy to tell people about my home town. I think it's because as I grow older I get more appreciative of the good things about it. I also find that I'm fascinated with where other people "come from", what their childhoods were like, when and how (or if) they made the break into that big outside world. Of course many people I know come from many places. Their parents moved around or got pushed here and there. But that also is where they "come from." The fact is that the particularity of individual life histories is probably the most interesting thing in life. I had to leave Malvern, yes, to explore and settle in the large world. But at forty-two I am ready to admit that Malvern is not such a "small town" after all.

Coming to terms with where we come from is an essential part of maturation. Denying one's an-

SIMILARLY, WE AGREED that you should not have any God before the Lord, and that his name should not be taken in vain. Having lost a car and a Burger King, I was in no mood to mess with these two. Nor did we attempt to alter the basic idea that one should honor parents. My motion to amend the language to "Dad and Mom" and in this day of the eroding family structure, "Stepdad, stepmom, or whoever happens to be living there at the time" met with strong disapproval from The Unusual One.

In the Old Days, there wasn't much to lie about. Except "Where did you get that apple?" or "Abel, who done this terrible thing?" Or maybe, "Will you promise to leave my hair alone, Delilah?" Other than that, no one said much. Nor was there much to steal or covet. Just sand and palm trees. Yes, life was much simpler before the Industrial Revolution.

That's what I tried to tell The Stranger, but he remained reluctant to tamper with the Big Five.

AND WHAT ABOUT COVETING? None of us are in favor of it, of course. But I remarked to The Stranger that such hot items as stereo systems, Cadillacs, and Farrah Fawcett-Majors weren't around when Moses came down from the hill. Isn't it somewhat "human" to envy the possessor of something we want?

After a couple of hours of fervent persuasion, The Stranger agreed that the Big Five were a bit restrictive. But he preferred the originals to my option of "Please try not to do these things if you can possibly avoid it." However, he agreed to ask The Top One to relax the penalties a bit. He told me when he would do that — now all we have to do is wait for hell to freeze over.

THE EASTERN HORIZON presented a layer of light orange, indicating that another day would soon begin. We had worked all night and accomplished very little, but I was glad that Someone thought enough to give me a chance at playing Moses. We parted amicably I saying that I would visit him someday Up There, and he saying that they don't allow visitors and that if I want to think about a permanent reservation I should stop laughing at Cecil Todd. As I closed the door I saw his presence majestically rise through the ceiling narrowly missing the light socket.

Walking through the empty corridors of Heames Hall late one afternoon, I spotted a Chart staffer depositing a bundle of papers upon a table. Eagerly rushing to savor the banner front-page headline which would announce my "scoop," you can't comprehend my dismay when I saw the first page. My "commandments" had been dislodged by some minor little story on "faculty salaries" or something like that. Immediately, I sent letters to Newsweek, Time, National Observer, and other prestigious publications asking if they would have an interest in exclusive rights to the news story of the century.

So if you will please pick up a copy of the Nebraska Farm Journal for June I would appreciate it. Thank you.

cestry, recent or ancient, is a kind of self-mutilation. Also it forces us into a kind of negative identity, defining myself against what I was or what I was expected to be. There was a time when people, for perhaps understandable reasons, would change their names or their religion because they were afraid that if people knew "where they were from" it would mean prejudice or exclusion. They were right that such bigotry exists, but to stop being who I am in order to be a part of something else now seems to me a too high price to pay. America will never be a really pluralist or really free society until that particular form of self-mutilation is no longer necessary for anyone. Where I come from and where my people came from (or as in the case of Afro-Americans, where they were brought from) is an essential part of me. If I must abdicate that to become part of some larger and allegedly more inclusive community, then it is not worth it.

I hope we have reached a stage in the evolution of American society when we can rejoice and revel in our differences. We can discard the old image of the "melting pot" (which never described the reality anyway) and have instead a society which is more like beef-and-vegetable stew, in which each separate ingredient flavors the others but retains its own unique succulence. To do this we can let the question "Where are you from?" lead not to discomfort and the minimizing of differences but to an occasion for the mutual revelation of the variety and diversity which makes life zesty. It's a question which can lead us back into ethnic history, comparative religion, contrasting cuisines, the variety of songs and stories and jokes, the things that make a people a people.

I'm from a little town called Malvern. Where are you from?

the chart

missouri southern
state college

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Energy proposals meet with public disapproval

By RUSS BINGMAN
Assistant Managing Editor

President Carter's recent bombshell, which fell in the form of his revolutionary energy proposals, has met with disapproval in the four state area. Mrs. Lea Kungie, Joplin Civil Defense Director and energy officer, stated "I disagree with President Carter. I feel that money should be allocated for research to find new sources of energy, especially solar."

Solar energy has been proved workable, but at the present time it is too costly to install, she said. "If Carter were to spend money researching the solar energy possibilities, I believe that the cost of installing solar energy equipment could be brought down to where most people could afford it," Kungie continued.

Surveys of area power companies have shown that the Joplin area is in no immediate danger of power shortages, although Mrs. Kungie believes that people in this area should make attempts to conserve energy wherever possible. "Turn lights off when leaving a room, form carpools, install insulation in homes, turn heaters down at night, and install weather stripping around doors and windows," she recommended. "I don't believe that insulated homes should be or will be taxed, since they already cost the homeowners money."

Carter's plans met with varied opinions on the Missouri Southern campus also. A Chart survey showed that a vast majority of students strongly felt that Carter's plans were unreasonable and unworkable. "Some of his suggestions may apply to the East coast, but in this area, the whole thing is a farce," one student stated. "This area has been lucky and has not experienced energy shortages yet," Kungie said. "As a matter of fact, I had a representative from a major gasoline company come in and tell me that stations in this area can't even sell the gasoline they have."

Even with the severe winter experienced by this area, the problems encountered by the northeastern United States were not evident near Joplin. "We encountered little or no trouble this past winter, and I don't anticipate problems of any sort in the near future," Kungie continued. "Although I would like to see a nuclear power plant go in this area. It is a clean, reliable source of energy, and I, for one, am not afraid of them in the least."

Concerning the possibilities of energy from the Prosperity Dam project, Kungie stated, "There are none. I don't know where people got the idea that the dam was to provide power, but the project will be solely for the purpose of recreation."

Bill Miller, an associate of Kungie's, stated "In the future, we will need to turn to the railroads more than we have been. We will also have to utilize public transportation systems more in populated areas. Joplin, at some time in the future, may have to turn to the subway and bus systems, as the larger cities have already."

For the moment, however, the Joplin area's energy outlook is bright, and President Carter's energy proposals seem to most to be more of a nuisance than a necessity.

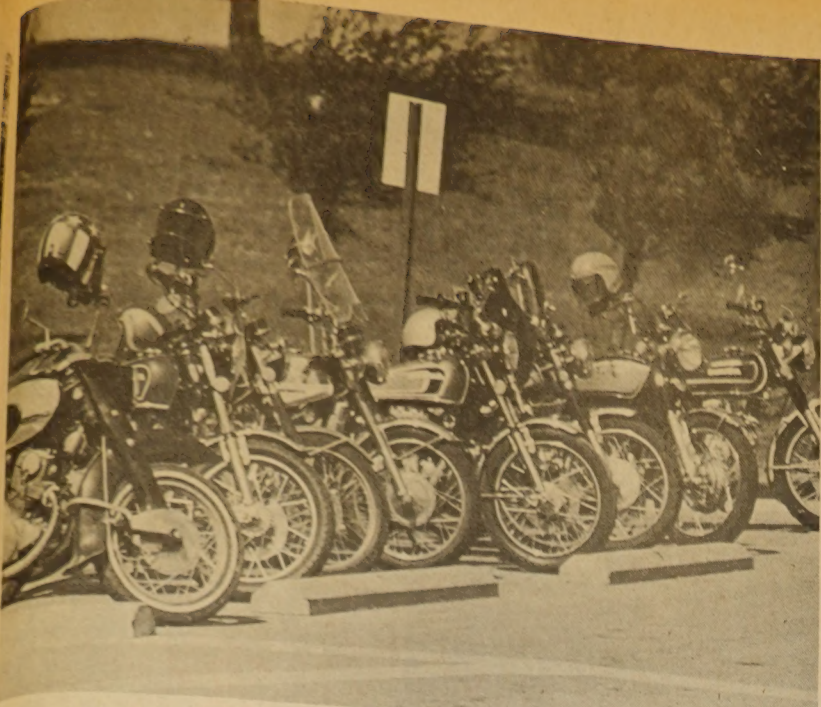
Carter asks automobile tax

In the last two weeks President Carter has made many seemingly drastic proposals for energy conservation, primarily concerning petroleum. Carter proposes a tax on automobiles, beginning with 1978 models, which do not average better than 15 miles per gallon. This proposal is supposed to deter Americans from buying larger, more gas-consuming automobiles. In the event this first proposal does not succeed in performing the duty it is intended for Carter to suggest a five-cent annual tax on gasoline, adding five-cents each year gas consumption is not reduced.

What Carter seems to have overlooked is the fact that America is centered around the automobile, whether in production or in indirectly related businesses. Any move that would depress the production or lay off a substantial number of workers would undoubtedly have an adverse effect on the economy. In the present economic condition a recession or depression, no matter how minor, could not be withstood.

Opinions of Carter's proposals vary greatly. Expressed views ranged from, "He's absolutely crazy! It'll never work!" to "Maybe in a few months we will realize it was the best thing to do."

Many people have already started looking at smaller models offered by auto manufacturers. This is the wrong approach to the dilemma. One should wait to see if the proposals pass Congress. If they do, the automobile manufacturers will come up with different models or improve on those already in production. All the consumer can do is sit and wait... and hope for the best.



Energy savers

SPRING IS IN THE AIR, and more and more motorcycles are on the road. Bikes are real energy savers, too—using less gas than automobiles and providing free air conditioning.

More look to solar energy

By MAX McCOY
Chart Staff Writer

Prompted by the soaring costs of home heating and cooling, interest in solar energy has increased in recent months. Unlike petroleum-based fuels, solar energy is renewable, non-polluting, and unaffected by foreign policies.

Equipment is available and demonstrations have proven that homes can be heated in most sections of the country, and heated and cooled in others, by converting sunshine into energy. Since conventional heating and cooling systems account for about 25 per cent of the nation's energy demand, solar heating and cooling could dramatically reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.

Solar heating systems are made up of four parts: a collector, a storage unit, a back-up system, and a means of distribution. Solar cooling systems require the addition of a cooling unit converted from a conventional air conditioner. The distribution and back-up units are basically the same as those now widely in use.

Since the United States is located in the Northern Hemisphere, the surface of the collector should be tilted to the south to catch all the rays of the sun. Part of the roof can be used for this in a new building. Heat energy is transferred from the collector to a fluid through tubes connected to the surface of the collector.

This heated fluid, usually water, is then pumped to an insulated storage tank, to store the heat energy until it is needed to warm the house. In some areas where the winters are particularly bad, with little sunshine, the use of the back-up system is a necessity. No solar heating system can be expected to provide 100 per cent of a house's energy needs, but the ratio differs drastically with the climate. A system using temperature sensors and relays can automatically control the operation of the two heating systems.

The cost of installing a solar heating system varies with the application. A conservative estimate for a small home would run well over two thousand dollars for the heating system alone. That figure is doubled if cooling is wanted. Estimates for heating of businesses are astronomical and the inherited problems are compounded by the sheer amount of floor space involved.

The systems now available for solar energy are generally unsophisticated and their prices are exorbitant. However, the government and the National Science Foundation are pushing to modify existing systems. The technology exists. All that is needed is a means of assembly-line production.

It's serious, 54% believe

For those who haven't heard there's a very serious energy crisis. At least that's what 54 per cent of the American population believe, according to a Newsweek poll. So what are we going to do about it? We can do plenty. Some of these suggestions, taken from various sources, may sound familiar; others are surprising.

One brilliant idea is to reduce the energy consumption used in lighting. Fluorescent bulbs last up to ten times as long as the conventional bulbs, and don't cost as much to operate (note that, with many of these suggestions, both energy and dollars are conserved). Use of lower-wattage bulbs can save, and, if possible, removing at least one bulb from a multi-socket fixture. But why not just leave off any unneeded lights?

Just as you were asked to cut heating costs in winter by turning down thermostat, you can slice the cost of cool by almost fifty per cent by keeping air-conditioner thermostats up to 78 degrees instead of 72. Similarly, home insulation can both keep heat in during winter, and shut it out in the summer months. An

important goal of President Carter's energy program calls for the insulation of ninety per cent of American homes by the year 1985. Improvements such as the weather-stripping of doors and windows and the addition of about six inches of insulation material in the attic may seem an unprofitable investment now.

However, under Carter's proposal, homeowners would get a tax credit of 25 per cent on the first \$800 spent on insulation, and 15 per cent on the next \$1400 (not to mention the savings on heating and cooling bills).

Not only does running the faucet waste water, it also needlessly wastes energy; the hot-water heater uses about 15 per cent of the energy used in a home. There are ways to cut down on the cost. Reducing the heater temperature to 120 degrees slices energy use by nine percent. Taking showers requires less water than baths (about half as much).

Autos gulp about 14 per cent of all the energy used in America. But even in this car-crazy nation there are ways to reduce consumption. The Federal Energy Administration as well as a number of industries have urged motorists to form car pools. In addition it's a good idea to consolidate short trips; running those quick errands on one jaunt saves petrol. Lighter cars get better mileage; unnecessary items should be stored at home-not in the car.

Driving early in the day means that there isn't as much traffic to contend with. As a result the car doesn't have to make as many quick starts and stops, (also less chance of accidents). Tire pressure should be checked often; incorrect tire pressure wastes gas.

Despite the fact that it is frequently disregarded the 55-mile-per-hour limit remains in effect. Drivers who keep their vehicles at an even 55 instead of 70 cut gasoline use by one-fifth.

For those who still believe that manual labor is a Spanish war hero, it's time to learn the painful truth—human effort remains one of the best ways to save scarce fuel. Walking to a destination which is only a few blocks away accomplishes three important tasks: saving gasoline, cutting fuel costs, and providing exercise. Pushing a hand mower holds the same advantages.

Club seeks remedy of shortage

While the energy shortage is causing concern among most Americans, few are actively engaged in finding a remedy to the problem. However, this is not so with the Chi Epsilon Phi club at Missouri Southern. Under the guidance of Dr. Philip R. Whittle, associate professor of chemistry, the club is constructing an experimental windmill for the production of electricity.

"The windmill is not the ordinary type which one sees on many farms in the area," explains Whittle. "It is much shorter,

reaching a height of only 12 feet, and instead of regular rotor blades, 55 gallon oil drums which have been cut in half and welded at different angles are used. Cost has been kept at a minimum by donations of time and materials. I would say that no more than \$60 has been spent on it."

With work almost completed on the structure, the club hopes to have it erected by the time summer vacation begins. Since its first design in 1924, little work has been accomplished to improve its performance.

"The windmill will not be used primarily as an energy source for the time being," says Whittle. "Our purpose is to carry out experiments with its design and seek ways to improve it. So far, it has proved a most worthwhile project for the club."

26 initiated into society

Twenty-six Southern students have been accepted as members of Omicron Delta Epsilon, the international honor society for economics.

New members are: Robert Brothers, Laurel Chew, Joe Combs, James Crouch, Daniel Hartley, Barry Huff, Marty Ann Jeffries, Steve Jenkins, Judith Lytle, Sandra McCullough, Jane Ranum, Kenneth Seifert, and Robert Sheffler (all of Joplin). Neosho students include: Jerold Cox, Sheila Roberts, Robert Swank, and Sandra Toler. From Carthage are Judith Johnson and Cynthia Lillard. Other new members include: Karen Karr (Carl Junction), Clyde Eppard, Jr. (Cartersville), Michael Doss (Freistatt), Laurie Goade (Granby), Carol Hilton (Monett), Ginger Knight (Stark City), and Jerald McCord (Verona).

In order to be considered for membership students must be in their junior or senior year, have better than a 3.0 grade point average, and must have taken at least twelve hours in economics and finance courses with at least a 3.0 GPA.

Marty Ann Jeffries was elected to serve as president of the Southern Chapter until January of 1978. First vice-president is Ginger Knight, while Clyde Eppard, Jr. will hold the office of second vice-president. Robert Brothers will serve as secretary and Kenneth Seifert as treasurer. Paul Johnson and Charles Leitle are the faculty advisors.

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ROTC Awards today

Awards to outstanding members of Missouri Southern's ROTC unit will be given at 1 p.m. today in ceremonies in the College Union.

Criteria for individual awards are competitive leadership, academic excellence, military excellence and proficiency in military subjects. Those cadets who demonstrate high performance in these areas receive medals from sponsoring associations, and civic or business organizations.

This year's ceremony includes presentations by a member of the Board of Regents, the president of the college, and by faculty members, the Association of the U.S. Army, the Reserve Officers' Association, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, several retired members of the Armed Services, the Military Order of World Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, the American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam, and the Retired Officers' Association.

Recipients of honors include:

C. LTC. R. J. E. Smith — Department of the Army Superior Cadet Award, the American Legion Military Excellence Award.

C. Maj. Bryan L. Page — the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the USA Award.

C. Maj. Ervin P. Lanagan — The Military Order of the World Wars Award.

C. Cpt. Roger S. Marsh — The Retired Officers Association Award.

C. Cpt. James K. Maness — American Legion Scholastic Excellence Award, Reserve Officers' Association Award.

C. SMG Sandra J. Bary — Department of the Army Superior Cadet Award, American Legion Military Excellence Award.

C. SFC Robert W. Mayberry — Sons of the American Revolution Award.

C. SSG Harvey L. Hough — The Military Order of the World Wars Award.

C. Sgt. Michael P. Musgrove — Association of the United States Army Award.

C. Sgt. Charles Lindquist — Reserve Officers Association Award.

C. Sgt. Ted A. Howerton — American Legion Scholastic Excellence Award, the National Sojourners Award.

C. Sgt. Harry L. Berry — American Veterans of World War II.

Cadet Gregory S. Christy — Department of the Army Superior Cadet Award.

Cadet Timothy W. Reiske — Department of the Army Superior Cadet Award.

Cadet Christopher A. Demery — Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America Award.

Cadet Jennifer L. Allen — Reserve Officers' Association Award.

McCreedy hired in cafeteria

Doug McCreedy, has recently accepted the position with Prophet Foods Company as food manager in the Southern cafeteria. "I hope to make some changes by next fall; change the menus around and add a little more variety to them."

McCreedy comes to Southern from Houston, Texas, where he was food manager at a hospital and food consultant to several area colleges. He has also served on board passenger ships and in veteran's hospitals. In addition, he has received training at three food manager schools, at various workshops and seminars, and general management training.

This is McCreedy's first experience as a full time manager for a college cafeteria. "I plan to find out what the students would like and then try to fit this in with our budget and under the terms of our contract with the college. I just haven't had time these two weeks I've been here to do too much."

"I hope the changes I make next fall will be for the best. But, we all make mistakes. I hope we can do what's best," McCreedy reported.

Spanish take soccer tourney

Following the tradition of the May Day celebrations of many foreign countries, the foreign language department of Missouri Southern sponsored a soccer tournament for students in Spanish, French, and German classes.

On Friday of last week, the Spanish class of Dr. Carney, under the guidance of John Campbell, was defeated 3-0, by the Spanish classes of Mr. Colon, coached by Ted Wood. Also on Friday, the German classes of Mr. Bodon, coached by Roger Marsh,

defeated Bodon's French classes under the direction of Mike Edwards, 3-2, in overtime.

Final round of the tournament was held Monday between the winning Spanish and German classes. In overtime, the Spanish defeated the Germans, 2-1.

Dr. Harder and Dr. Couch of the English department and Chuck Valentine refereed the games. Coaches for the teams were all present or former players on the Missouri Southern soccer team.

Combs interested in Cetacea

By KIM BLACK
Chart Staff Reporter

Intelligence of the Cetacea, an order including whales, porpoises, and dolphins, has been a subject researched by the noted behavioral biologist, Dr. John C. Lilly. Lilly's work and findings of others concerning cetacean intelligence, in turn, interest Dr. Allan L. Combs of Missouri Southern's psychology department.

"Comparing brain to body ratios, the bottlenose dolphin's brain is a bit larger than man's," stated Combs, "and the sperm whale has the largest brain on the planet. They've had these large brains for 20 million years."

THESE BRAINS ARE NOT ONLY LARGE, but are high quality, complex brains with more cerebrum cortex than man has. Combs said also that he believes the cetaceans endowed with the larger brains, such as the bottlenose dolphin, are capable of a high level of consciousness or intellectual functioning.

"Since we have no workable definition for intelligence there is almost no way to recognize another form of intelligence," Combs went on to say, "There may be a fundamental difference between the intellectual functioning of man and that of the bottlenose. For example, dolphins can't use tools so they didn't evolve their brains into a tool technology which is the hallmark of the human brain evolution."

What do they do with these big brains then? Combs suggested that for navigational purposes they would need a tremendous spatial memory. Also, most cetaceans have an elaborate social system that may require intense brain usage.

"Research has proven that bottlenose do communicate," Combs said, "but it hasn't been determined whether they have an actual language. Dolphins live in an auditory universe and their communications travel 15 times as fast as human transmissions so they haven't been able to decode Delphinese yet. To have an actual language they would have to use symbols for abstract information."

AS FAR AS CETACEAN RESEARCH is concerned, scientists find that bottlenose don't respond readily to simple rewards. They have a complex motivation system and usually quickly lose interest in tasks given them. Combs added that one

bottlenose even returned his fish rewards to his trainer when he grew tired of the trainer's game.

"I feel research planning should be open to all possibilities. Research must be limited and methodological," admitted Combs, "but, when working with dolphins, research could profit by being more intuitive. Dolphins really haven't been given what I would call a complex task. Teaching dolphins a sign language would be more a measure of their intelligence than teaching them to mimic English words, as some researchers have done."

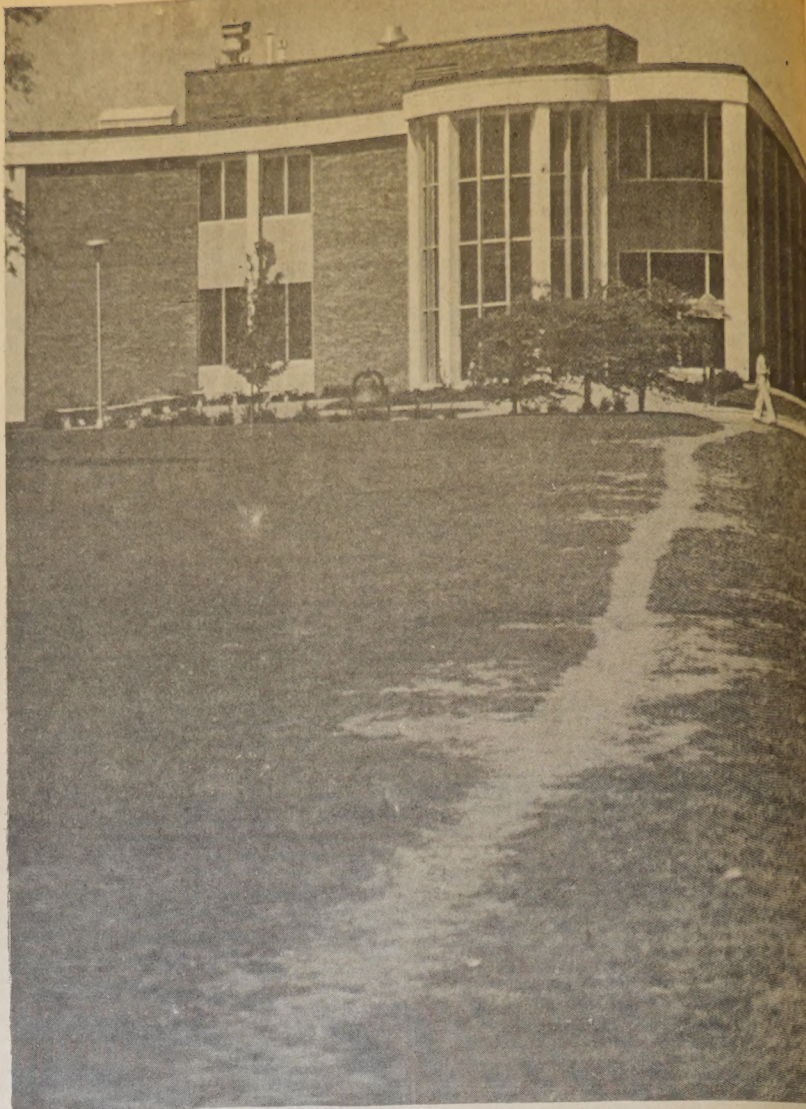
Dolphin research has gone too far into the applied area, Combs said also. An example of this is the navy's teaching them to attach bombs to the bottom of ships.

"If we ever understand cetacean intelligence and can communicate with them," stated Combs, "I believe they would give us a world-view difference from our own. We would see a creative, playful, more positively social attitude toward life. I believe they would give us a richer awareness of life as any culture does when it first emerges."

In his description of the accepted view of economics, Galbraith said the essential structure is one in which in each industry there are a great number of firms and all are moderately small in relation to the total industry. The consumer has sovereign power.

GALBRAITH NOTED THE EXCEPTION, however, of a monopoly. He explained that with a firm's being all alone in its industry, or almost so, it is possible to control prices and production and to exercise a power in their markets which is not given in the accepted view.

Galbraith gave the advantages of the accepted view including that it is extremely convenient to modern economic enterprise. But, he said, "This delusion that exists in the economics has its



BARE PATCHES OF DIRT mar the spring greenery on campus. Although sidewalks are provided, most students ignore them in favor of a more direct route between Hearnes Hall and the College Union. (Chart photo by Steve Harvey)

Pathfinders

Convocation honors Top 30

Top 30 graduates of the 1977 class were recognized and presented with gold honors cords to be worn with their academic robes at commencement May 20. Presentation was made at the first annual honors convocation, held Tuesday in Taylor Auditorium.

Those graduates honored include, by rank, Summa Cum Laude: Stephen A. Brietzke, Joplin; Mark A. Patterson, Joplin; Sarah Magers, Joplin; Cynthia Troutman, Joplin; Pamela S. White, Sarcoxie; Laurie Ann Goode, Granby; Joe Sue Glenn, Miami, Okla.; Samuel L. Miller, Galena, Kansas; Paula Kamler, Webb City; Pamela Jean Caldwell, Joplin. Magna Cum Laude: Larry J. Gray, Seneca; Mary Elizabeth Kern, Joplin; Michel Wayne Bauer, Joplin; Sherry Lyn Gyer, Miami, Okla.; Debra Ann Gorham, Joplin; Karen Sue Karr, Carl Junction; Robert Joe Sheffler, Joplin; Susan Elaine Bollinger, Joplin;

Jack Edward Hill, Carthage; Susan Elaine Scofield, Webb City; Howard Clifford Hoyt, Joplin; Jackina Lynn Stark, Webb City; Anita Kaye Messick, Carthage; Jane Ann Ranum, Joplin; Cheryl Ann Booth, Neosho; Catherine LeFae Gardner, Joplin; Teresa Ann Dougan, Drexel; Barbara Ann Carter, Joplin; William E. Rodgers, Neosho; Patrick G. McClarty, Libour.

Also honored were some 51 "outstanding" students chosen by the heads of the various academic areas. All honorees were presented an awards certificate with a gold seal.

Ray Minkler, assistant professor of political science offered the invocation, and Dr. Floyd Belk awarded the certificates. Dr. Leon Billingsly also spoke briefly. Music was provided by the Brass Choir under the direction of Dr. Wayne Harrell.

Galbraith criticizes 'textbook' views

By KATHY SENEKER
Associate Editor

More criticism was leveled recently at the accepted "textbook" view of the economic system, when John Kenneth Galbraith, one of the world's leading economists lectured Monday, April 25, at Taylor Auditorium. He presented another view which he said, "I've been working up over the last twenty or thirty years, some of it going back to various aspects of personal experience."

In his description of the accepted view of economics, Galbraith said the essential structure is one in which in each industry there are a great number of firms and all are moderately small in relation to the total industry. The consumer has sovereign power.

GALBRAITH NOTED THE EXCEPTION, however, of a monopoly. He explained that with a firm's being all alone in its industry, or almost so, it is possible to control prices and production and to exercise a power in their markets which is not given in the accepted view.

Galbraith gave the advantages of the accepted view including that it is extremely convenient to modern economic enterprise. But, he said, "This delusion that exists in the economics has its

cost. It goes very far to conceal from us the way the economy works."

He went on, "The time has come when it is safer and wiser to accept the reality..."

WHAT IS THE REAL PICTURE, he asked? "We must have in our mind a view of the modern economy which divides it more or less equally between a handful of fairly large enterprises and a great number of small enterprises". He added that much of our understanding is that these two must coexist.

Galbraith stressed the power of the sector containing large enterprises such as General Motors, Exxon and Ford. Among those powers are price-setting, its relationship with the government and its impact on society. But he added that a large firm has the tendency to diffuse power as operations became more complicated.

Touching on unions, he stated that they have the power to increase wages. Labor costs raise prices, so the cost of living increases with wage increases.

IN THE ACCEPTED VIEW of the economic system, he said, unemployment and inflation can not coexist, but recent times have disproved this.

"One can prevent inflation only by two methods, both extremely unpleasant," he said. One is having a great deal of unemployment and the other is direct intervention with some type of wage-price control in the large industry sector. "Most countries in recent years have moved to some kind of direct intervention."

He mentioned that the new administration plans to reduce unemployment. Then, he went on, it faces the choice between inflation or some sort of control. There are really four possibilities, he said: A good deal of unemployment; inflation; price restraint; or, he smiled, the one now being used in Washington, "Believe that God is a Democrat."

"I am also a Democrat," he added, "but my theology is not as hopeful as that."

SPEAKING OF THE RELATIONSHIP of the two economic sectors and government, he said, "These things — the tendency for unemployment to be combined with inflation, income to develop unequally, tension between industries and government — are important facts of life." He said that under the textbook definition, or accepted view, none of this can exist. The realistic view must be faced if effective action is to take place.

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School of Metaphysics serves man

By BARBARA GLOVER

The School of Metaphysics of 401 N. Byers in Joplin is an organization dedicated to serving man in the education of self. Instructional classes are held throughout the week and are open to the public. The school provides various public services.

The School of Metaphysics was incorporated in 1973 as a non-profit organization. There are 14 metaphysical schools located throughout Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The school is located in Springfield, Missouri. Jerry Rothman is President and founder of the schools in this area.

Classes are held at 401 N. Byers in Joplin on Monday through Friday evenings. The classes are continuous throughout the year. Courses are classified: Beginning, Advanced, or Adam. Experience and self-discipline determine class advancement. Knowledge and understanding comes from applying what is learned to one's daily life.

Presently there are 18 students enrolled at The School of Metaphysics in Joplin. The ages have varied from 17 to 81. There is a request for donations of four dollars a week from each student. This donation goes toward rent and utilities of the building at 401 N. Byers.

Students are taught how to have a better memory of their dreams. Dreams are evaluated as a method for better understanding oneself. Information about one's daily life and knowledge about oneself can be found from interpretation of dreams. Dreams are mostly symbols which help solve problems.

Thoughts are considered to be similar to a "sixth sense". Students are taught how to identify themselves with the controller of thoughts.

Persons are taught ways to recall their past lives. Reincarnation ideas help students better understand their present, because the present is a result of the past.

Mental exercises such as meditation and the astral project are developed for concentration. The meditative idea is to consciously turn off the physical senses and move toward the subconscious levels. From the subconscious levels one advances to the superconscious and high self, which is the highest level of the mind.

The astral project is used to turn off the senses and step out of the body into another plane of existence. It is similar to dreaming except the person is wide awake and under control of the situation.

Through the various "tools" and techniques a person is able to better understand himself and therefore, realize another person's beauty and value.

Through the School of Metaphysics a person may have his life or health readings read. Both of these services are performed for a ten dollar fee.

Printed lessons are handed out at class meetings, and books are sometimes assigned for reading. Students are not graded and are allowed to work from wherever they are to wherever they wish to go. The idea is for each person to be the controller of achievement and understanding.

Three different degrees are offered at The School of Metaphysics: the Psy-Counseling Certificate, Ordination of Minister, and Doctorate in Metaphysics. The Psy-Counseling Certificate is accomplished after three and a half years; the Ordination of Minister is awarded after four years; and the Doctorate in Metaphysics is generally bestowed after four years of classes.

The objective of the school is to help people know themselves and to understand their purpose of existence. Students are taught how to use more of their minds to better understand their total self.

Dr. Richard Johns of the School said, "People are tied to their emotions and physical senses. Metaphysics is not an escape, but a release through understanding of the senses."

The first step of metaphysics teaches persons to use their minds to control reason. The second stage is use of the mind with

direct experience to guide intuition. One must apply the "universal laws" as taught by the school to achieve control of the mind and to experience these truths directly.

Various "tools" or methods are used to free students from their physical senses: dream interpretation, thought recognition, reincarnation theories, and mental exercises.

Life readings are an akashic record of one's experiences from past lives. The life reading is able to tell how these experiences influence the present time period of a person's life.

One's health aura is read in the health readings. This record gives a mental and emotional cause to any physical disorder one might have. The idea is that one's body health is a result of a mental attitude.

Besides life and health readings, another service provided by the School of Metaphysics is free lectures to any group or organization requesting one.

Documentary features water witchery

By MARTHA KUNGLE
Chart Staff Writer

Water witchery, which is the practice of locating water with a Y-shaped stick, the sounding of a dumbbell, and the operation of a still are just a few of the subjects featured in a documentary currently being made entitled The Bittersweet Ozarks, that will be shown this fall on KODE-TV. A dumbbell, by the way, is a drum whose sound is used "to soothe people and scare off...ds," according to Bob Phillips, who writes, produces and narrates the show. While researching the "actual operation of a still," Phillips learned from an old Ozark whiskey maker, Art Patterson, that there are three varieties of Ozark liquor. White Mule is made in a still so far back in the woods that a person has to ride a mule to get to it, while Moonshine is made at night so that the smoke is hard to see. White Lightning's distinction is that it is made in broad daylight. The Bittersweet Ozarks will explore not only these, but other aspects of mountain life.

Supporting Phillips in the filming of these and other customs, such as a float trip down the Osage River, Karl Lee, cinematographer, is working his schedule around his camera work for the syndicated Virgil Ward Outdoor Show to film The Bittersweet Ozarks.

INSPIRATION FOR THIS DOCUMENTARY comes from a magazine called Bittersweet, which is published by a high school journalism class in Lebanon, Missouri. Twenty-two students and their advisor, Ellen Gray Massey, work year round to produce the quarterly publication. They work through their summer vacation not because they have to, but because they want to. In the introductory notes to the magazine it says that Bittersweet "hopes to capture the lore, crafts, tradition and culture of the Ozark people and to portray characteristics of the land which have influenced their life and development."

Assembling this portrayal through photographs, character studies, historical features and conglomerations of recipes and home remedies, the students prepare the research, photography and lay-outs themselves. "The students of the school do all the work on the magazine," Phillips said.

Bittersweet is more than just an inspiration for Phillips' upcoming documentary; it is the source for all the material to be used in The Bittersweet Ozarks. "Most of the script comes from the magazine itself," he said.

EXPOSURE TO THE FILMING and production techniques involved in the making of this documentary "is an excellent thing for the kids to get to work in this medium," Phillips said knowing that a lot of Bittersweet staff members want to make careers in journalism.

Filming, which is still underway, began late this winter in order that the hour long special will be ready to air this fall to coincide with the new prime-time line-up on channel 12. Phillips expects the master tape to be completed by the end of July.

In filming the Ozark documentaries Phillips has found "never the least bit of problem in any fashion. The people of the Ozarks are born hams."

Since both Phillips and Lee love to travel, the making of The Bittersweet Ozarks is enjoyable for them because it includes many excursions into Missouri and Arkansas. It's "great therapy for Karl and me," Phillips stated because "the people of the Ozarks are so kind."

Expressing the belief that Ozark culture should be preserved, Phillips said, "The most important thing is that so many cultures have died out because kids are no longer interested in it."

Comparing it to the way other cultures, such as some Indian cultures, have died out, Phillips said, "No way is this the case with the Ozarks. The culture is being passed from generation to generation. The old-timers are teaching the kids. Living proof is the students who work on the magazine."

UNLIKE TWO OTHER Phillips-produced shows, Folklore of the Ozarks and Music of the Mountains, whose themes were history and Ozark rhapsodies, the central thread of The Bittersweet Ozarks is where culture began—by the water. "Every community in the Ozarks was settled near water," Phillips said.



"Madwoman" ending

A matinee performance of "The Madwoman of Chaillot," especially designed for the elderly and those who cannot get out in the evening, will be presented at 2 p.m. tomorrow in Taylor Auditorium.

The department started holding matinees with their last production and the response was good. According to Milton Brietzke, director of theatre, "From our first experience, so many people have expressed their gratitude in being able to see something they wouldn't normally be able to see."

The department has sent invitations to senior citizen clubs and nursing homes in Joplin and the surrounding area.

Vets note changes

Veterans and eligible dependents who plan to enroll in workshops and short courses during the summer semester will qualify for an increase in educational benefits for the duration of the course. This change is due to the increased weekly contact hours of the courses.

However, the educational benefits will apply only during the time that the courses are in progress. Students receiving educational benefits who plan to enroll in a summer workshop or shortcourse should contact the Veterans Affairs Office in room 102 of the College Union.

Bicycling opens horizons

By COLLEEN RATCLIFF
Chart Staff Reporter

Bicycling is not merely a pastime for children. Many people today are realizing the important role that bicycling can have in their lives—not only as a method toward better physical fitness but also as a sport that opens up many new horizons and vistas they never dreamed of.

Your bicycle will become one of the best companions you know as together you explore the world about you. Astride your mount, new adventures and sights will unfold for your enjoyment. You will be able to develop resources and health that you never dreamed possible, making your life fuller and more enjoyable.

Cycling can take place in the crowded city or in the country. City riding during the off-peak hours will give you a new understanding of your neighborhood and your surrounding territory, while, if the opportunity presents itself, country riding can open up a whole new world for the city resident. The freshness of the country becomes more invigorating from a bicycle than can be imagined when riding in a car. A gently blowing breeze will tell you of the patch of wild flowers while your ears listen to the gurgling brook just around the bend.

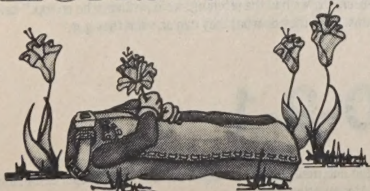
One method of enjoying bicycling with a friend can be found in the "bicycle built for two", also called tandem. "Tandeming" opens up a new horizon in cycling adventure as two work as one. The tandem solves the problems of dual bicycling, such as getting separated or one rider getting behind the other. The stronger rider can support the weaker one on the uphill stretches, while both can thrill in the added speed and ease of the downhill descent.

Tandeming has many practical aspects and advantages. Being larger, it is easier for the tandem bicycle to be seen than an ordinary bicycle. It also takes up less space on the road than two bicycles would. The longer wheelbase gives out a smoother, easier ride. Conversation can take place with greater ease as

the riders don't need to worry about accidentally "running into each other". Also, the teamwork involved in tandeming creates the fun of working together and a feeling of close harmony that supercedes the need for talking.

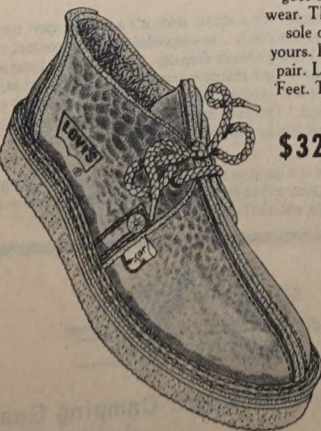
One particular joy of tandeming is sharing the great outdoors with a blind friend. Piloting a tandem with a sightless partner can open new doors you never dreamed of existing, along with providing outdoor recreation and exercise both can enjoy. The blind crewmate can bring the surroundings into better focus for the sighted captain due to his awareness of happenings around him through his hearing and smelling.

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FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

SPRING SEMESTER 1976-1977

May 16, 17, and 18

Three days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the three-day period. One hour and forty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with twenty minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he/she has four examinations in one day, he/she should contact the Vice President for Academic Affairs for permission to shift one examination.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1977

Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily between 11:00 and 12:00 Noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1977

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m.	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1977

Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m.	8:00- 9:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m.	10:00-11:40 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 and 12:00 Noon	12:00- 1:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 and 2:00 p.m.	2:00- 3:40 p.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily/TTh, between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m.	4:00- 5:40 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening division instructors will administer final examinations on the following dates:

Monday Evening classes and Monday-Wednesday classes - Monday, May 16
Tuesday Evening classes and Tuesday-Thursday classes - Tuesday, May 17
Wednesday Evening classes - Wednesday, May 11
Thursday Evening classes - Thursday, May 12

EVENING BOOKSTORE HOURS

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for evening division students ONLY from 6:00 to 8:30 p.m., May 11, 12, 16, and 17 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and Library before grades will be issued.

Dresh garners honor

Terri Dresh, a senior P.E. major from Pittman, New Jersey, was named Outstanding Female Athlete of the year at the third annual Women's Athletic Banquet last week. Starring in tennis and basketball, Dresh was on Southern's initial basketball squad.

Emceed by outgoing Athletic Director Max Oldham, the banquet recognized participants in all five women's intercollegiate sports at Missouri Southern. Players were introduced by their respective coaches, and awards were made to outstanding individuals in each sport. Oldham introduced guests, administrators, members of the board of regents and press members.

Coach Gerry Albins, who heads the volleyball and softball programs, introduced her athletes and cited outstanding individuals. Debbie Phillips was named Outstanding Senior of the volleyball team, Lindy Binns was recognized as the most improved performer, and Barb Lawson garnered Most Valuable Player status. Volleyball posted a 20-11 record in dual competition last fall.

In softball, Kathy Pearcy received the award for the most im-

provement, and Lori Hanson was named MVP. Coach Albins went on to say that every individual on the team led in some statistic.

Women's Athletic Director Sallie Beard introduced members of the basketball team, which she coaches. Nancy Gordon and Cherie Kuklentz were named as dual recipients of the Most Improved Player Award, and Dresh received recognition as the Outstanding Senior. No award was made for an outstanding individual, as the squad members felt no single person really was that much better than anyone else.

"Better because we want to be," was the team's motto, which ended the season with a 13-15 record and a third place finish in the MAIAW tourney. Coach Beard felt the team faced much stiffer competition since Southern joined the CSIC.

Player-coach Terri Dresh awarded Kim Cummings the Most Improved Award for tennis, and Coach Beard awarded Dresh MVP honors and Outstanding senior recognition. Dresh then accepted a check for \$300 from the Lionbackers to defray expenses of sending the tennis team to the State Tourney. The team, 5-1 in dual competition, was faced with the prospect of staying home from the tourney due to lack of funds.

Speed strong point in track

By STAN HERRIN

Speed is the strong point of Lion track this year, according to Coach Ron Ellis.

"Our strength is in our running events," said Ellis. "Speed is our strength. We have no distance people that qualify."

Southern has sent 9 or 10 tracksters to each relay. Each participant must qualify before he can participate. Therefore, the entire track team is not allowed to compete each time. However, every member will be allowed to travel to the School of the Ozarks for the district meet.

Triple-jumper Vincent Featherson won at Warrensburg with a time of 46.5 seconds and the team of Doug Durham, Barry Howerton, Stan Butler, and Featherson ran second, according to Ellis, with a time 1:30.97 in the 880-yard relay. Durham, Howerton, Featherson and Bob Richmond were fourth in the 440-yard relays. Wes Beckham copped fourth place in the long jump with a leap of 21.975 feet followed closely by Vincent Featherson with a jump of 21.95 feet. Beckham also cleared 13.6 feet in pole vaulting.

"This is the first year we've had a number of tracksters," said Ellis. "We have some good, hard workers that perform real well."

CSIC tourney set

Youth, potential, and a 9-9 record will accompany the women's softball team into the CSIC tournament tomorrow, according to coach Gerry Albins.

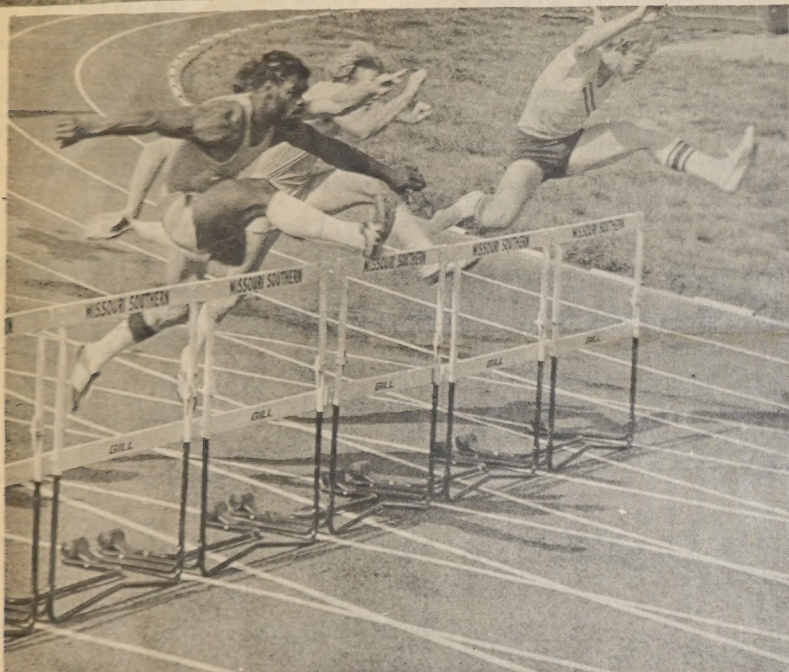
Some of the powerhouses in the tournament are Ft. Hayes College and Pittsburg University, according to Albins, who hopes to finish fourth in the tournament.

"Our biggest problem is our errors," said Albins. "I'll bet we've had 90 errors so far this season. I know we average five errors a game." Kathy Pearcy and Karen Gordon have the least amount of errors with one and four for the season respectively.

Leading in other categories: Lori Hansen, 23 runs scored, Martha Carr, 20 RBIs, Hansen and Carr, eight stolen bases apiece, Lorree Knoll, batting .365, and Barb Lawson, fielding .770. "Many of our players are leading in certain categories in the CSIC," said Albins.

"They've got a great deal of potential," said Albins. "You wouldn't believe it, but there is nobody on the team that is really lousy....I don't know. Maybe one of the problems is our too nonchalant attitude. We're not intent enough. But these girls believe in having a lot of fun."

Another problem is the pitching, according to Albins. Southern has only two pitchers this year, Chris Jursch and Patty Mause. "If we had the pitching, we'd probably be on top," said Albins. "But they do what they can on what they got."



Southern tracksters compete



KAYLA SILL

Tennis team wraps up season 0-9-1

While the men's tennis this year at Southern was not successful in its win-loss record, finishing with a record of 0-9-1, certain objectives were accomplished, according to Coach Harold Cooper.

"We were without a coach, and the program was in danger of being suspended for this year," said Cooper. "But we managed to have a season which, while not successful in wins and losses, was successful insofar as we accomplished keeping the program

going and maintained an 'esprit de corps,' good sportsmanship, and tennis etiquette."

Steve Gollhoffer, Jim Graham, and Eddie Peck, ranked numbers one, two, and five respectively, withdrew from the program on April 18. Cooper declined to comment on the action.

Gollhoffer said, "I think it was unfair — a lot of people said I didn't do anything.... Then we've got to blame the school for not getting a coach." Peck had this statement: "I would like to see a coach next year who is more interested in the team than himself and his own morals."

Said Graham: "It's a shame since it's a varsity sport they can't get a varsity coach.... he suspended us for our conduct on the court — two days before drop day. I asked him 'If I stayed on, would there be any chance for me to play?' And he just said 'We'll have to see.' I couldn't take the chance of getting an 'F' so I just dropped." The three men were suspended for allegedly using profanity on the court during a match.

Next year is a question mark, according to Cooper. "I don't know what plans will be for next year. It depends on what funds are available, and who in the P.E. department will coach it."

Ladies drop only one

Finishing the regular spring season with a 9-1 record, the women's tennis team competes in the MAIAW Tourney this weekend at William Jewell College in Liberty. Under the direction of Terri Dresh, senior player-coach, the Lady Lions dropped on match the whole season, to Drury, 5-4.

"We played as a team, not individuals, the whole season," commented Dresh. "In every one of our close matches someone always came through when it was needed." The coach cited Kayla Sill's performance against Missouri Western, and the doubles team effort of Dee Kassab and Kim Cummings against Southwest Baptist.

Recruits sign with Southern

Several recruits have signed with Southern for soccer and football in the coming fall season.

Kent Burkholder, an all-conference striker from Smith-Cotton High School in Sedalia will join Coach Hal Bodon's soccer program this fall.

Offensive and defensive end Mike Petet from DeQueen High School, DeQueen, Arkansas, has signed with Lion football for this fall. Petet, All-district in football, also participates in the track program throwing the discus, shot put, high jump and relays.

Place-kicker Chris Oberlander from Marshfield High School,

Marshfield, will contend for the kicking position this fall. Among other honors, Oberlander has kicked 43, 44, and 45 yard field goals, and scored 25 consecutive extra points. He was also selected all-conference in baseball.

Signing a letter of intent was Roger Hoenes of Palmyra High School for football. Hoenes was all-district as a tight end as well as all-state in high hurdles.

John McAllister of Lebanon High School, Lebanon, an All-Ozarkian district running back, has the potential, according to coach Don Gaddis, to play with Southern's veer offense. He has also signed for the fall program.

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